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syllabification of *u* after *s* and *q*. Here the results are remarkable. There is nothing unusual about *sūesco*, *sūadeo*, or even about *aqūae*; but *qūam*, *qūod*, *qūae*, *-qūe*, and particularly *qūies*, *qūiete*, *qūibus*, *qūidem* where the *u* is not only vocalized but accented, certainly cause some surprise. Harmon here casts aside the obvious explanation that this pronunciation was a peculiarity due to the fact that Ammianus was of Greek origin, and is inclined to regard it as a feature of late Latin. It is true that there is evidence in the grammarians for *aqūam*, *ūeni*, as popular mispronunciations, and in the hymns and Romance languages for *sūavis*, etc. But, until parallel evidence is found in the usage of other late Latin writers of non-Greek origin, it will not be safe to accept the more extreme cases, such as *qūidem*, *qūod*, *qūe*, *qūiesco*, as anything more than the idiosyncrasies of a foreigner's pronunciation. In any event it has raised an interesting question.

This little monograph is a model of lucid exposition and a distinct contribution to the literature of a subject which has received little attention in America.

F. W. SHIPLEY

*Griechisch-literarische Papyri I. Ptolemäische Homerfragmente.* Mit Unterstützung des Grossherzoglich-Badischen Ministeriums der Justiz, des Kultus und Unterrichts. Herausgegeben und erklärt von G. A. GERHARD. Mit 6 Tafeln in Lichtdruck. (Veröffentlichungen aus der Heidelberger Papyrus-Sammlung IV. 1.) Heidelberg: Carl Winter, 1911. Pp. x+120.

The two Heidelberg texts edited in this volume are *Iliad* papyri of Ptolemaic times, and make a considerable addition to the hitherto very limited materials of that sort. To the first Ptolemaic Homer papyri, the Petrie (1891) and Geneva (1894) pieces, Grenfell and Hunt added something in *Greek Papyri* II (1897), but it was their *Hibeh Papyri* I (1906) that more than doubled the manuscript material and put the whole problem on a new footing. With the Ptolemaic Homers found at Hibeh the Heidelberg papyri are closely related. It will be remembered that at Hibeh in 1902 Grenfell and Hunt found parts of Ptolemaic Homer papyri, other parts of which they had previously purchased in Cairo in 1896 and published in *Greek Papyri* II (1897). Still further parts of these identical papyri found their way in 1897 to Heidelberg and are now published by Gerhard with introductions, notes, and indices. The explanation of this double coincidence is in the fact that in 1896 Hibeh had been partially dug by Sheikh Hassan, an Arab dealer in antiquities, and from his excavations came papyri parts of which Grenfell and Hunt bought in Cairo in 1896 and published in 1897 (*Greek Papyri* [P. Grenf.] II), while other parts of the same rolls were purchased in 1896 by Dr. C. Reinhardt, the German vice-consul in Cairo, and in 1897 passed into the hands of the Grand Duchy of Baden. How Grenfell and

Hunt found their way to Hibeh in 1902, and found other parts of these identical papyri which Sheikh Hassan's men had left behind, has already been told in *Hibeh Papyri* I, and in *Classical Philology* III, 353-54.

A hint of the presence at Heidelberg of additional parts of P. Grenf. II, 4 (*Iliad* xxi-xxiii) had reached the Oxford editors through M. Seymour de Ricci, who in 1899 had identified "a few additional fragments" of that papyrus (*Hibeh Papyri* I, 5). It will be seen that what Dr. Gerhard has to publish is additional parts of two papyri of which Grenfell and Hunt have already published two instalments. Heidelberg 1 continues P. Grenf. II, 2, and Hibeh 21; Heidelberg 2 continues P. Grenf. II, 4, and Hibeh 22; these papyri date from the early Ptolemaic period, 290-240 B.C. Heidelberg 1 takes up the text in the very verse in which Hibeh 21, frag. *k*, leaves off (*Il.* viii. 190), and while it adds but sixteen lines, shows no less than 4 additional (i.e., non-Vulgate) verses among them, while the column-length shows that three more non-Vulgate lines must have followed the Heidelberg fragment, making a group of five non-Vulgate lines together between viii. 202 and 203. This group Gerhard skilfully reconstructs.

The second of the Heidelberg Homers is more important. With its text Gerhard has combined the texts of the Grenfell and Hunt fragments, interweaving the eleven identified fragments in a way that shows the source of each and its variations from the Vulgate. Gerhard is able to establish that the column-length was 31 lines. Here the additional lines are less frequent than in Papyrus 1, but a new element in the problem appears in the absence from the Ptolemaic text of a number of Vulgate lines.

In practically doubling the published remains of these two papyri, Gerhard has greatly broadened the basis for a sound judgment as to their text. The lines that they add or omit as compared with the Vulgate he finds generally of minor importance; but their variant readings can no longer be brushed aside as mere wild aberrations. In one notable instance the Ptolemaic Heidelberg text suggests agreement with Aeschines' non-Vulgate way of quoting *Iliad* xxiii. 83 f. (*Against Timarchus*, § 49). Another reading, *ωκα δε Ιρις* (for Vulgate *ὠκέα δ' Ἴρις*), xxiii, 198 commends itself to Gerhard as the pearl of Ptolemaic variants. As to the worth of the Ptolemaic text of Homer and its relation to the Vulgate, Gerhard concurs in the discriminating verdict of Grenfell and Hunt (*Hibeh Papyri* I, 70-75), to whom he dedicates his volume. The excellent facsimiles show the fragmentary condition of the papyri, natural enough in view of their preservation in mummy cartonnage. Gerhard points out in conclusion that Hunt's *Rylands Papyri* (I, 1911) have just added an eighth to our Ptolemaic Homer papyri, and the number is sure to increase. Meantime Gerhard's Heidelberg volume makes an important contribution to the materials for the recovery and the criticism of the pre-Alexandrian text.

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